



B O R O G H O F L U D L O W.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

for the year

1964.

C O N T E N T S.

Public Health Officers.

Introduction.

Vital Statistics.

Section A : General Statistics and notes on Vital Statistics.

Section B : General provisions of Health Service.

Section C : Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

Section D : Housing.

Section E : Inspection and Supervision of Food Supply.

Section F : Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases.

P U B L I C H E A L T H O F F I C E R S.

Medical Officer of Health.

Elizabeth Capper, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector.

H.V.James, M.A.P.H.I., M.I.Mun. E.

Public Health Laboratory Service.

Dr. C. A. Jones.

Public Health Laboratory,

Royal Salop Infirmary,

Shrewsbury.

Telephone: Shrewsbury 4389.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, 1964

Municipal Offices,
Ludlow.
September, 1964.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Ludlow Corporation,

Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough and work done by the Public Health Department in 1964.

The Vital Statistics compare very favourably with those for England & Wales and indicate a healthy community. The only unsatisfactory aspect once again is the steady rise in the illegitimate birth rate.

Improvements to the Public Lavatories have been made and I hope there will also be an improvement in the way they are used by the general public at times.

The Secondary Schools are to be congratulated on the formation of their Social Service Scheme - they should be able to find ample scope for their energies.

It is a great relief to be able to report that the new pumping station and sewage works became completely operational in September : until then the old station and works were carefully "nursed" by the Borough Surveyor.

With the completion of Sheet Road Housing Scheme 3 the Slum Clearance Programme will have to be curtailed until there is a more immediate prospect of further re-housing. Of the 38 new houses completed this year, 12 more were allocated for Slum Clearance purposes. A good start has been made on the scheme for improving the older Council Houses.

The Public Health Inspector has put in a lot of work in connection with Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, but he could be helped considerably if people would come forward as required by the Act and comply with registration requirements.

Once again, it is my pleasure to thank all my colleagues for their help throughout the year, especially Mr. James, the Public Health Inspector, and to thank him and Mr. Boulton for their help in preparing this report.

Elizabeth Capper.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LUDLOWVITAL STATISTICS - 1964.Live Births.

Number	Male 49	Female 59	Total	108
Rate per 1,000 population				15.63
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)				6.48

Stillbirths.

Number		1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		9.17

Total Live and Still Births. 109

Infant Deaths. (deaths under one year) 1

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	9.26
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per
1,000 total live births) 0.0

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per
1,000 total live births) 0.0

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one
week per 1,000 total live and
still births) 9.17

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths 1

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 9.17

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population) 15.92

Standardised Birth Rate

16.26

Standardised Death Rate

11.62

Rates for England and Wales 1964.

Birth Rate	18.4
Death Rate	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate	20.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	13.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate	26.8

S E C T I O N AGeneral Statistics and Notes on Vital Statistics.

Area (in acres)	1,068.
Registrar Generals Estimate of Population	6,910.
Number of inhabited houses	2,380.
Estimated rate product	£846.

There has been a considerable increase in the population in 1964 - 110 more than 1963. Increases in recent years are as follows:-

1958	-	20
1959	-	20
1960	-	30
1961	-	50
1962	-	70
1963	-	40
1964	-	110

Births.

The total number of live births was 108 (male 49, female 59). The Standardised Birth Rate of 16.26 is higher than that in 1963 and nearer to the rate for England and Wales than it was last year.

The percentage of illegitimate live births was .85 in 1962, 3.85 in 1963 and 6.48 in 1964.

Stillbirths.

As in 1963 there was one still birth, this gives a still birth rate of 9.17 which again is about half the figure for recent years up to 1963.

Infant Mortality.

There was one infant death, a child of 3 months, who died from respiratory failure.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 9.26 compares very favourably with the Rate of 20.0 for England and Wales and with the figures for Ludlow in 1963 and 1962 of 19.23 and 33.9 respectively.

Maternal Mortality.

8.

It is indeed sad to have to report a maternal death this year. This is the first maternal death since 1946 and only the second since 1942.

Deaths.

There were 110 deaths (male 45 : female 65.)
The crude death rate was 15.92 and the standardised rate 11.62.
The standardised death rate is practically constant each year.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Deaths from all causes	45	65	110

Cause of Deaths.

Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	0	1
Measles	0	1	1
Malignant disease (stomach)	0	1	1
Malignant disease (lung)	2	1	3
Malignant disease (breast)	0	2	2
Malignant disease (uterus)	0	1	1
Malignant disease (other)	3	8	11
Diabetes	0	1	1
Vascular lesions nervous system	9	18	27
Coronary disease, angina	10	5	15
Other heart diseases	1	8	9
Other circulatory diseases	1	3	4
Influenza	0	1	1
Pneumonia	3	4	7
Bronchitis	7	2	9
Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1	1
Pregnancy, child birth & abortion	0	1	1
Other defined & ill defined diseases	6	5	11
All other accidents	1	0	1
Suicide	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	45	65	110

Disease of the heart and circulation caused 50% of the deaths, compared with 51.4% last year.

Respiratory diseases caused 15.5% of the deaths, until 1962 this figure was only about 10%, in 1962 it was 19.3% and last year 14%.

Cancer, including lung cancer, caused 16.36% of the deaths.

The figure in 1963 was 17%; this figure has been very constant in recent years.

Two children died in 1964, one an infant of 3 months and the other a little girl of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of age who died from measles.

There was also a death in the 15-25 year age group from an accident.

Well over half the deaths occurred in the 75 plus age groups and 8 people died at over the age of 90 years - at 92, 90, 93, 91, 93, 99, 96, and 92 years of age.

Regretably the suicide rate shows no improvement - last year there were 2 deaths from this cause and this year there were 3.

Cancer of the lung continues to take its toll - causing 3 deaths this year : in 1963 there were 4 deaths and 2 in 1962 from this cause.

For the first time for many years a death has been attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, the certified cause of death being 1. Old age 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis. It occurred in a man of 80 years of age.

Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health has one session each week for Borough duties, this is on Monday mornings, except for the second Monday in the month when the session is altered to Thursday morning. In case of emergency her whereabouts can always be ascertained from the County Health Department, telephone Shrewsbury 52211.

The Public Health Inspector has to cope with his ever increasing volume of work in conjunction with his other duty of Borough Surveyor and as he still has no assistant it is now impossible for all the work to be done properly.

Laboratory Services.

We have continued to receive all help and co-operation from Dr. Jones and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory. Weekly samples of drinking water are taken and the East Shropshire Water Board is notified of the results. Samples are also taken weekly from the Swimming Bath.

Ambulance Service.

The Ludlow Ambulance Depot continues to give excellent service until the new Station is built at Craven Arms. As stated in recent reports, in cases of emergency an ambulance should be called by making an emergency call by telephone. In cases of accident the ambulance should be called at once - valuable time should not be lost by waiting for a doctor to come first and then call the ambulance.

If there should be any complaint about the service the County or the Borough Medical Officer of Health should be notified at the time.

Nursing Services.

Following the retirement of Nurse Bloom in 1963 we were fortunate to obtain the services of Nurse Lewis as Home Nurse in the Borough. Nurse Lewis comes in daily on a part time basis from her home in Munslow. The Borough now also has the services shared with the surrounding district of a fulltime Health Visitor one Health Visitor/District Nurse and two District Nurse Midwives.

Veneral Diseases Clinics.

Belmont : Shrewsbury.

Males	Tuesdays and Fridays	6.0 - 8.0p.m.
Females	Mondays	3-30 - 5-30p.m.
	Thursdays	5.0 - 7.0p.m.

More representations have been made to the Regional Hospital Board by various bodies in an attempt to have some beds for acute cases included in the new hospital at East Hamlet, but no different proposals have been received.

Shropshire Marriage Guidance Council.

This was formally constituted at a meeting in Shrewsbury in December and it is hoped that the Council will be able to start work in the Spring of 1965. The Borough has made a grant for one year - further applications for grant to be submitted accompanied by a copy of the Annual Report of the Council.

Voluntary Effort in the Health and Welfare Services Circular 18/64.

This circular stresses the importance of having good relationships between statutory and voluntary effort and says that the Minister hopes that Local Authorities will make full use of their powers to contribute to voluntary organisations whose activities further the development of the health and welfare services.

National Arrangements for Dealing with Incidents Involving
Radio Active Substances.

Each Police Force has been told where immediate expert advice and assistance can be obtained in cases of such incidents and the responsibility for initiating any action lies with them. With more radio active substances being carried by road and rail the knowledge that these precautions have been taken should allay any public concern which may have been felt.

May Fair.

At the request of the Public Health Committee the Medical Officer of Health discussed the Public Health aspects of the May Fair with the Markets and Fairs Committee. It was stressed that the risk to the Public Health incurred by so many people living in caravans in the streets for several days could only be minimised if the van dwellers had a very high standard of personal hygiene.

It was also stated that it was very undesirable that anything apart from wrapped food was sold from the stalls, unless the stall holders could show that their premises conformed to the standards laid down in the Food Hygiene Regulations. It was pointed out that it was much more satisfactory to prevent unsatisfactory stalls from coming to the town than trying to prosecute them when they may only be here for a night or two

The Committee decided to bear these remarks in mind when they meet the Fair Ground Representatives.

Public Lavatories.

Many complaints are received each summer about the unsatisfactory state of the Public Lavatories in the town.

In February it was decided that the accommodation in the Market Hall be improved and increased and that a part time attendant be employed in the ladies lavatory. This was felt to be necessary as some people leave the lavatories in such a disgusting state.

Improvements to the Linney Recreation Ground toilets were considered but the matter was later deferred.

The importance of proper washing facilities, hot and cold water, soap and methods for hand drying was stressed.

Social Services.

Many voluntary associations contribute to a large amount of social work undertaken in the town, it is only possible to mention two here.

The Womens Voluntary Services have continued to befriend, supply hot meals and regularly visit many Old People, continuing to obtain a supply of dinners when the School Kitchen is closed down during the school holidays.

Schools Social Service Scheme - the scheme was inaugurated this year and it unifies the spasmodic social work which had been attempted by the three secondary schools previously. The secretary of the joint Committee, Alan Bough, has kindly supplied me with a report of their work which has been done with the help and advice of the Shropshire Council of Social Service, the Womens Voluntary Services organisers and the Cosy Corner Club.

The High School girls are visiting in the town and at the Helena Lane House, the Secondary Modern School visit the Hosyers Almshouses, East Hamlet Hospital and Helena Lane House and the Grammar School has been concerned with snow removal, delivery of logs, giving help with pension books and instituting a gardening scheme. Many Old People find their gardens an impossible task.

Home Helps.

No Home Helps were needed for midwifery cases in 1964, but the eight Home Helps are certainly needed to help the elderly and in cases of sudden illness.

The charge is 5/6 an hour but this is adjusted according to need.

Child Welfare Centres.

Dinham Mondays 1-30p.m. - 4-30p.m.

New Street Thursdays 1-30p.m. - 4-30p.m.

Doctor in attendance at New Street on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month.

Other clinics held at Dinham are dental, speech therapy, audiology, immunisation & chest diseases, child guidance and relaxation, attendance at these is by appointment.

Family Planning.

The nearest centres are Shrewsbury, Kidderminster and Hereford. Details can be obtained from Family Doctors or from the Child Welfare Centres.

SECTION C.Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies : Water supplies in the district (now under the control of the East Shropshire Water Board) have proved to be generally satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year. None of the supplies have plumbo-solvent action.

93 samples of the water supplies, after treatment, were subjected to bacteriological examination and 88 were found to be satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis of the two chief supplies resulted as follows:-

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES.

Date: 15th. April, 1965.

Results expressed in parts per 1,000,000.

	<u>Burway Supply.</u> <u>(Low Level)</u>	<u>Seifton Supply.</u> <u>(High Level)</u>
Appearance.	Bright, few small particles.	Bright, few small particles.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen.	0.00	0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen.	0.00	0.00
Chlorine in Chlorides.	25.90	23.30
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.60	2.40
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27°C in 4 hours)	0.00	0.00
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	380	330
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.00	0.006
pH	7.75	7.90
Free Chlorine	0.00	0.00
Radioactivity:	-	-
Electrical Conductivity @ 20°C.	532 micromhos.	466 micromhos.

The above results show that these waters are chemically of very good quality, and subject to satisfactory bacteriological examination, suitable for use as a Public Supply.

Signed.

Bostock Hill & Rigby

Public Analysts.

All the dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied from the public mains, 2283 having direct connections and 97 by means of stand-pipes.

SWIMMING BATH.

The covered Swimming Bath was open from March 23rd. to December 20th. and again proved a most popular form of recreation to children and adults alike, the attendance figures being as follows :-

Adults. 7710.

Juniors including School Children. 54541.

Spectators. 5872.

Total. 68123.

28 samples of the bath water taken during use, were analysed and 24 were satisfactory.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Of the 2380 houses in the Borough, 2321 have main drainage, 37 are connected to satisfactory private sewage disposal systems and the remaining 22 have chemical or pail closets with adequate means of disposal. Such good progress in the construction of the new Sewage Treatment Works and Pumping Station was made that on the 11th. September, the new works became completely operative. At the end of the year, only minor features of land-scaping etc. remained to be carried out.

A sample of the final effluent taken at the end of December was found by the Analysts to be of "satisfactory quality".

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL.

Collections from all domestic premises continue to be made weekly.

Hotels, cafes, snack-bars etc. are visited at least twice weekly. for refuse collection, and in the holiday season as often as is necessary.

Approximately 50 Tons house refuse is collected each week and is disposed of by controlled tipping with complete absence of any form of nuisance.

Due to the low retail price of baled waste paper, paper collection is included as house refuse and disposed of at the tip, 5 Tons was however treated as Salvage, baled and sold.

RODENT CONTROL.

Periodical surveys were made of all the main sewers, the refuse tip, sewage treatment works and other Council properties and the appropriate treatments were carried out as required.

The use of Fluoracetemide, at three-monthly intervals, in the Broad Street Sewer (as mentioned in last year's report) was continued, with excellent results.

Details of other premises visited (including empty premises) are as follows :-

Private Dwellings.	145.
Business Premises.	25.
Agricultural Premises.	7.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS ACTS 1937 & 1948.

There are 95 factories in the Borough, 89 with mechanical power and 6 without.

Particulars of inspections and action taken are as follows:-

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority.	6.	19.	1.
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	82.	132.	4.
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.	9.	30.	-
Total.	97.	181.	5.

Cases where defects were found :-

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8.	8.

OUTWORK.(Sections 133 and 134.)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	No. of out-workers in August <u>list required by Section 133(1)</u>
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Brass and Brass articles.	3.
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Six visits have also been made to the three premises where Outwork is carried on.

OFFICES, SHOPS, & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act, the main provisions of which were brought into force on the 1st. August, is concerned with the safety, health and welfare of people employed in these premises.

The initial stages of the Act required the registration, before July 31st. 1964, of all such premises with either the Local Authority or the appropriate Government Department.

Although extensive publicity was given to these provisions, the response was very poor indeed necessitating constant and repeated visits to a large number of premises in order to secure compliance with the registration requirements.

By the end of the year, 143 premises had been registered, as follows :-

Offices.	40.
Retail Shops.	77.
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses etc.	8.
Catering Establishments.	12.

It is estimated that approximately a further 150 premises will require to be registered in due course.

SECTION 'D'.HOUSING.

Number of inhabited houses including units of accommodation at business premises. 2380.

Number of houses owned by Council. 669.

Houses completed in 1964.

(a) Council. 38.

(of these, 12 were allocated for Slum Clearance purposes.)

(b) Private. 49.

Houses under construction as at 31.12.1964.

(a) Council. 2.

(b) Private. 48.

Improvement Grants applied for. 18.

(of these, 12 were made under Sec.4 House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act, 1961.)

Number of Applicants for Council Houses. 340.

These can be classified as follows:-

(a) Without homes of their own. 62.

(b) Occupying houses in the Borough but desiring a change. 102.

(c) Occupying sub-standard houses in the Borough. 64.

(d) Living outside the Borough. 112.

New Houses. The 34 units to complete Stage 3 of the Sheet Road Scheme were completed and occupied in June.

Work continued on the preparation of the lay-out and house designs for Stage 4, the final stage of this Housing Scheme.

A scheme of 6 Bungalows comprising 4 - 2B.R. and 2 - 1B.R. dwellings for elderly persons was commenced in March and at the end of the year 2 - 2B.R. and the 2 - 1B.R. bungalows had been completed and occupied. The remaining 2 - 2B.R. units were completed in February 1965.

An extension to this scheme, comprising 4 bungalows (2 - 2B.R. and 2 - 1B.R.) was approved in September and work is expected to start early in 1965.

15 pre-war 3 B.R. houses have been improved by the conversion of the 3rd. bedroom into a bath-room, with W.C. and H.W. Supply to bath, wash-basin and kitchen sink. Similar improvements are envisaged for all remaining Council houses lacking any or all of these amenities.

61 lock-up garages have been built in various housing estates, primarily for the use of Council House tenants, with the object of improving the appearance of the estates, reducing damage to kerbs, footpaths and grass verges and the obstruction of the estate roads by unauthorised parking.

Following to the acquisition by the Council of 11 properties in Corve Street, Nos.46-50 and Nos.83-88, Scheduled buildings possessing considerable architectural interest, plans have been prepared and approved for necessary repair and re-conditioning, and conversion into 7 units, due regard being given to the preservation of their external appearances, which is characteristic of Ludlow's 16th. century buildings.

Moveable Dwellings. The one licensed Caravan Site at Dinham has been maintained satisfactorily and the Schedule of Conditions generally complied with.

The Sandpits Road Caravan Site has been cleared of all occupied caravans.

Action under Housing Acts.

Number of houses represented as unfit (Sec.16).	3.
Number of closing orders made.	2.
Number of Demolition Orders made.	12.
Number of undertakings by Owners to render houses fit accepted.	3.
Number of houses closed (of these none were closed under Sec.17 (3) (b) Housing Act, 1957)	2.
Number of houses demolished.	18.
Number of houses rendered fit by owner after acceptance of Undertaking	1.

Number of houses rendered fit by Informal Action under the Public Health Act.	6.
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Comparative figures for 1963 are as follows:-

Number of houses represented as unfit (Sec 16)	31.
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Number of Closing Orders made.	8.
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Number of Demolition Orders made.	18.
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SECTION 'E'INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The licenses for the three slaughterhouses were renewed for a further twelve months. Although slaughtering at two of the premises is on a very small scale, they are all well maintained with proper compliance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

The arrangements made for the collection of hides, inedible offal, etc. and for the disposal of condemned meat, continue to be satisfactory.

The reciprocal arrangements agreed with the Ludlow R. D. C. continued as required, resulting in 100% inspection.

It is pleasing to note from the following tables, the decrease in the percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis, also that no cases of cysticercus bovis were found during the year.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND CARCASSES INSPECTED - 1964.

	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Numbers killed.	10.	Nil.	918.	5426.	2324.
Numbers inspected.	10.	-	918.	5426.	2324.
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercus Bovis.</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned..	-.	-.	-.	-.	1.
Carcasses of which some parts or organs were condemned.	-.	-.	142.	152.	149.
% of affected carcasses to numbers inspected.	-.	-.	15.47%	2.80%	6.45%
<u>Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.
Carcasses of which some parts or organs were condemned.	-.	-.	-.	-.	51.
% of affected carcasses to numbers inspected.	-.	-.	-.	-.	2.19%

Cysticercus Bovis.

Whole carcasses condemned. - - - - -

Carcasses of which some parts
or organs were condemned. - - - - -

Weights of Meat Condemned.

1. On account of Tuberculosis, 668 lbs.

2. On account of Cysticercus Bovis. Nil.

3. On account of other diseases. 2020 lbs.

Total weight condemned. 1 Ton. 4 cwts.

MILK. The following information regarding sampling has been
supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. T. S. Hall.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT. 1955.Samples Taken.

Pasteurised. 20.

Untreated Farm Bottled(prev. T.T.) 12.

One sample of each was found to be slightly deficient in fat,
the remaining 30 samples being satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949-55.

38 samples of Pasteurised Milk were obtained from the licensed
Pasteurising Establishment in the Borough and all proved satisfactory.

47 samples of pasteurised milk and 12 samples of untreated bottled
milk were subjected to the Methylene Blue test. Failures to
satisfy this test were as follows :-

One sample of pasteurised milk, taken from a vending machine.

Four samples of untreated milk.

ICE-CREAM. 43 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.
Only proprietary brands are retailed and only 3 sell other than pre-
packed varieties.

5 samples were taken during the year, all being satisfactory.

OTHER FOODS. Inspections of other foods displayed for sale continued during the year, and as a result, coupled with the request of owners and managers of retail shops, the following condemnations were made :-

Meat.	74 tins.	Ham.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Meat.	95 lbs.	Bacon & Gammon.	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fruit.	61 tins.	Soup.	8 tins.
Baked Beans.	11 tins.	Fish.	260 lbs.
Fish.	5 tins.	Frozen Fish.	887 packets.
Milk & Cream	17 tins.	Frozen Poultry.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Tomatoes.	31 tins.	Frozen Meat.	274 packets.
Vegetables.	9 tins.	Frozen Vegetables	346 packets.
Corned Beef.	14 lbs.	Frozen Cakes.	72 packets.
Sausage.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Dried Egg.	14 lbs.
Mayonnaise.		12 tubes.	

Eleven samples of sundry food and drugs were taken by County Council sampling officers and all were found to be genuine.

FOOD PREMISES.

The number and types of food premises in the Borough are as follows:-

Butchers.	12.	Restaurants, Cafes	
Bakehouses.	12.	and Snack Bars.	17.
Fried Fish Shops.	2.	Food Shops.	81.

Premises registered under Section 14, Food & Drug Act, 1933 and included in the above figures are 52.

All the food premises have been visited and general compliance with the Food Regulations was noted. The standard of hygiene in these establishments has much improved and only minor matters needing attention, were found.

S E C T I O N F.Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases.

The following Infectious Diseases were notified in 1964:-

	1st. quarter.	2nd. quarter.	3rd. quarter.	4th. quarter.
Scarlet fever	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	6	1
Measles	-	16	145	5
Acute pneumonia	1	3	-	1
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-

Except for the extensive outbreak of measles during the summer months the number of cases of notifiable diseases was very low. Not one case of tuberculosis was notified and this is the first time in recent years, and probably ever, that this has occurred.

There appeared to be more ear and throat infections amongst the children this year and during the second half of the year there was an epidemic of infective hepatitis. These cases occurred mostly among the school children, but some adults who were infected found it a long and very debilitating disease. As it is not notifiable a complete picture could not be obtained, but General Practitioners kindly supplied information from time to time.

Number of cases on Tuberculosis Register Dec. 1964 : 50

Pulmonary	45
Non pulmonary	5
Removed from the Register : cured	5
Transferred in	0
Transferred out	4
Died	3

Considerable work was involved searching for "suspected" tins of corned beef and tongue during the Aberdeen outbreak of typhoid fever. It was found in Ludlow that the few tins that had been in the shops were withdrawn by the wholesalers.

Many cases of diarrhoea and vomiting occurred in the Borough in common with other areas, but no bacterial or other cause was found for them.

In view of the ever increasing number of cases of food poisoning in the County, the Borough must not be complaisant as no cases were notified in 1964.

Eternal vigilance and care in food hygiene are needed. However many Public Health Inspectors an authority can employ they cannot give complete supervision and the general public should insist on a high standard of hygiene in all food handling establishments. Any alleged lapse should be reported to the management at the time and if satisfaction is not received the Medical Officer of Health or Public Health Inspector should be consulted.

If cooked meat is exposed for sale it should be kept in specially cooled cabinets.

Prophylaxis.

The County Medical Officer of Health has very kindly supplied the following figures for use in this report:-

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Primary Immunisation.

<u>Under 1 (born 1964)</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>
40	40	3

<u>Booster Doses.</u>	-	43	42
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Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Primary Immunisation.

<u>1964</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>
40	37	-

<u>Booster Doses.</u>	-	129	20
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Tetanus Immunisation.

<u>Under 1 (born 1964)</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>
40	42	23

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Primary vaccination with two injections of Salk or three injections of quadrilin.

<u>1964</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>
-	-	-

The following received third doses of Oral, third injections of Salk or fourth doses of quadrilin.

<u>1964</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>
114	4	1

The following received fourth doses of Oral, or Salk vaccine.

1964.
33

1-4.
-

5-14.
1

Smallpox Vaccination.

Primary.

Under 1.
3

1.
38

2-4.
20

5-14.
-

Over 14.
5

Re-vaccination.

-

-

1

2

7

B.C.G. Vaccination

Details of Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination at Ludlow schools during 1964 are as follows:-

No. of children accepting B.C.G. Vaccination	..	56
No. of children refusing B.C.G. Vaccination	..	2
No. skin tested	53
No. found to be positive	2
No. found to be negative	51
No. given B.C.G. Vaccination	51
No. negative after Vaccination	0

